

Fair Tonight. Increasing
Cloudiness Tomorrow.

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FINANCIAL
LAST EDITION
With Closing N. Y. Stock Prices

PRICE ONE CENT.

STAB BANKER AS HE DEFILES BLACKMAILERS

Wealthy Italian Struck
Down by Three Assassins
While Going
to Office.

Chain of Crime by Money
Terrorists Alarms
the New York
Police.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Santo Malalibo, a wealthy banker of 204 Second avenue, was struck down with knives today by three blackmailing assassins as he entered a saloon at 202 Second avenue.

Resisting the demands of the terrorists for money, Malalibo added himself to the long list of victims of the numerous blackmailing organizations in New York. Only yesterday the criminals forced Millionaire Pasquale Patti to close his bank and flee from the city with his family. Each week for the last six months has added one or more victims to the already long list of the blackmailers.

Malalibo had refused to submit to the demands made upon him by fellow-countrymen who threatened him, and in defiance thereof he said he would rather give his life than his money to them. Each threatening letter he received he gave to the police, and this fact became known to the men who were writing the letters. A few days ago he was notified by letter that the death sentence had been passed on him, and that he would be killed for carrying his troubles to the police.

Approached in Saloon.

Malalibo was on his way to open his bank today when he stepped into the saloon at 202 Second avenue. He had not slept well, and felt the need of a stimulant. As he entered the vestibule a man came out of the saloon and lifted a knife above his head and told him to throw up his hands. At the same time two men followed him into the vestibule and stood behind him.

The first man had not finished speaking when Malalibo struck him in the face with his fist and called for help. In almost the same second knives held by the three assassins descended on the banker. One made a frightful gash in his throat, and the two others penetrated his back. As he sank to the doorstep the three men leaped over his body and escaped down the street. A minute later Policeman Kohn of the East 10th street station came running up and found Malalibo. The officer rushed him to the Harlem Hospital, where the doctors by quick work stopped the flow of blood and said the banker would recover because no vital part had been wounded by the knives. The loss of blood will make him weak for a long time, he was too weak to give an adequate description of his assailants had he so desired. The detectives expressed the opinion that Malalibo knew the identity of his assailants, but that he feared certain death if he revealed it.

Banker Disappears.

Pressed for cash, and nerve racked through attempts to take his life and burn his home within the last couple of weeks, Pasquale Patti, the largest Italian banker in the city, disappeared yesterday with all the members of his family. His bank, in 240 Elizabeth street, was closed at noon. Patti was acquitted by the coroner's jury on last Monday afternoon of the killing of Francisco Petralio, the man who entered the bank three weeks ago and attempted to murder Patti, his wife, and one of his sons. The banker and his clerks opened fire on the fellow and he fell with seven bullets in his body. He died several days afterward in St. Vincent's Hospital.

After Patti's return from the coroner's inquest the attempt to run on his bank, and Patti paid out \$5,000 before he closed that night. While the run was on three men entered the bank and warned him they were going to take his life that night if he did not hand them out \$50,000 at once. The demand was not complied with, and when Patti and his clerks reached for their revolvers, kept handy since a bomb was thrown at the window on January 23, three men fled. Last Sunday night three men piled oil-soaked rags in the vestibule of Patti's fine summer home, 145 Ocean parkway, Brooklyn, and were discovered by the caretaker before they started the fire.

Strain on Nerves.

These several incidents, it is believed, have been such a strain on the nerves of the Patti family that they decided after the banker's acquittal of killing of his would-be assailant to fly the city for a few weeks. The departure was so sudden that the clerks in the bank were not paid. They are all poor men, with ridiculously small salaries. Patti usually kept several hundred thousand dollars stacked up in the bank, to inspire confidence in his naturally suspicious clients, but there was not a dollar found in the bank yesterday.

Patti was seen to drive away from the bank in one of his automobiles Monday night. The clerks knew nothing of the purpose to close the bank until they reported at their desks yesterday morning and were told by Salvatore Denofio, son-in-law of Patti, that the bank was closed.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Special Easter Tour to Cape May April

33. Finest hotel on the coast opening for Easter, April 11. \$13.50 from Washington, covering round trip transportation and one and one-third days' board at the new hotel, via Pennsylvania R. R.—Adv.

David Jayne Hill Opposed By Officials of Germany As the Next Ambassador



DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL.

State Department Receives Statement From the Embassy in Berlin.

Charlemagne Tower Has Not Resigned Post, Although Appointment Is Made.

Dispatches have been received in this city from the American embassy at Berlin to the effect that the appointment of David Jayne Hill as American ambassador to Germany, to succeed Charlemagne Tower, will not be acceptable to the German government.

A bomb could not have created a greater state of excitement in the State Department, and it is said there that there must be some mistake, as the department was informed by the German government before Mr. Hill's appointment was announced that Mr. Hill would be persona grata at the Kaiser's court.

Today's information creates a situation unparalleled in the history of American diplomatic affairs. Although Mr. Hill has been named for the place, the State Department has not been informed of the Kaiser's intention to resign, nor has his formal resignation been received. In addition, it now develops, or at least rumor has it, that Mr. Hill will not be acceptable.

Tower's Resignation.

Last summer, when Secretary of State Root was in Mexico, it was printed in the daily press that Ambassador Tower was to resign.

When he arrived in this city he looked the matter up and found that there was no correspondence from Ambassador Tower giving any such intention.

It was repeatedly printed, however, that Ambassador Tower was going to resign next summer, and that there were several applicants for the place. Being at a loss to understand the reports, Secretary Root brought the matter to the attention of the President, and the President told him that he had received a letter from Ambassador Tower in which Mr. Tower said that he intended resigning next (this) summer.

Secretary Root suggested that if this were the case his successor should be selected to the position of the applicants and the correspondence on the subject.

Named Before Kaiser.

Mr. Hill being a most able man and in line for promotion, was selected. His name was placed tentatively before the Kaiser's government and the State Department was informed that he would be most acceptable as American ambassador at Berlin. It was then announced that Dr. Hill would succeed Henry or the Kaiser at that time does not appear apparent here.

He was appointed Assistant Secretary of State in October, 1898, was made minister to Switzerland in January, 1898, and was promoted as minister to the Netherlands in March, 1906, where he is still serving.

Easter at Cape May.

New million dollar hotel opens April 11. All-rail route via Pennsylvania Delaware River Bridge Route. Leaves Washington 12:30 p. m., arrive Cape May 6:02 p. m.—Adv.

WOMAN SHOTS TO AVENGE INSULT

Fires Fatal Bullet on Car When Husband Hesitates.

BOSTON, March 25.—When her husband refused, at her request, to avenge an alleged insult she said was offered her by Peter Wilson, Mrs. Mary Strozzi snatched the revolver from his hand and fired a shot that mortally wounded Wilson. The shooting occurred about midnight, Wilson died before daylight, and today the Somerville police are investigating.

There are many peculiar circumstances surrounding the case. Passengers on the trolley car on which Wilson and the Strozzi rode out from Boston say that the former behaved himself and was outside on the platform, while Strozzi and his wife were inside.

When officers roused the Strozzi from bed and took them to the station house today, they at first denied any knowledge of the shooting. Later the police say, Strozzi changed his story and said his wife did the shooting.

The woman's tale, the police say, is that shortly after they had left the trolley she told her husband that Wilson had insulted her and ordered him to shoot. Strozzi pulled out his pistol, but either he started or refused to shoot, whereupon his wife took the weapon away from him and fired one bullet that penetrated Wilson's brain.

What Congress Did

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate began consideration of amendments to the Aldrich currency bill. Senator Foraker introduced a bill to legalize agreements not in restraint of trade. Senator Overman introduced an amendment to the Aldrich bill providing for a monetary commission of fifteen members to investigate the causes of the recent panic and other financial matters. Senator Gallinger secured a reconsideration of the motion of yesterday whereby the House amendments to the tuberculosis bill were agreed to and got conference appointed.

IN THE HOUSE.

The District Committee heard arguments for the repeal of the inflation clause of the Gas monopoly charter. The House considered the agricultural appropriation bill. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, addressed the Committee on Interstate Commerce in favor of a bill for a uniform bill of lading. The Committee on Judiciary criticized the report of the Wiley subcommittee on the subject of the modification of Judge Wiley. The Committee on Public Lands reported several minor bills.

MAN WANTED BY POLICE ARRESTED IN MICHIGAN

C. W. Kelly, wanted by the Washington police on charges of obtaining money by false pretenses, is under arrest in Battle Creek, Mich., according to a dispatch received at Police Headquarters this morning. Kelly formerly lived in this city with his wife and daughter at the Oxford Hotel, Fourteenth street and New York avenue. He is alleged to have given a worthless draft for \$70 in payment for board, receiving \$30 in cash. He is also charged with giving a worthless draft for \$10 to Philip Roache, proprietor of a saloon.

Do you want a business? Consult the small brokerage ads under Business Opportunities in The Times. There are quantities of opportunities appearing every day.

ASK CONGRESS TO PREVENT GAS INFLATION PLAN

Officials of District and Citizens Plead People's Cause Before House Committee.

Sims Suggests That Price Be Lowered to Public and Permit Capital to Soar.

Repeal by Congress of the capital inflation clause of the gas monopoly's charter was advocated today in telling terms before the House District Committee by officials of the District government and representatives of citizens' associations.

The repeal was asked on the ground that, without it, there will come a time in the near future when it will be impossible for Congress to reduce the price of gas to consumers.

Those who asked this remedial legislation in behalf of the District and the District's people were:

Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of the Board of District Commissioners.

E. H. Thomas, Corporation Counsel for the District.

Fred Golden, of the executive committee of the East Washington Citizens' Association.

Evan H. Tucker, president of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association.

Monopoly Presents Excuse.

W. F. Hart, representing the Gas Monopoly, said Attorney Goldsborough was ill, and, therefore, could not be present to put up the company's argument against the repeal of the inflation clause. Members of the committee evinced considerable annoyance that the company found it impossible to have any one of its numerous attorneys present, and expressed chagrin at the delay of the monopoly in getting its argument before them.

Mr. Macfarland pointed out that the Commissioners favor in an unqualified manner the repeal of the inflation clause because, once the monopoly is allowed to inflate its capital, Congress might not be able to lower the price of gas, being prevented by the theory that the company must be allowed to pay "reasonable returns" on investments to its shareholders.

Corporation Counsel Thomas elaborated this argument, and voiced the necessity of repealing the clause right away. If the United States Supreme Court decided that the clause is constitutional, the certificates represent any and all the additional stock, then Congress would have no right to repeal it. Such action would then be too late.

Sims' Significant Question.

During the hearing Representative Sims of Tennessee asked the following significant question:

"What would you say, Mr. Thomas, to a proposition to reduce the price of gas to 50 cents, or any reasonable figure and allow the company to increase its stock to cover the outstanding certificates of indebtedness and any new extensions it may make?"

"Before answering that," replied Mr. Thomas, "I would have to know whether the certificates represent any real indebtedness, what they do represent, or whether they are merely fictitious."

Sims Tired of Delay.

At the beginning of the hearing Manager William H. Hart, of the gas company, explained the absence of the company's attorney, R. Ross Perry, on the ground of illness. Asked when he could appear, he said possibly within two weeks.

"You have no doubt noticed, Mr. Hart," said Mr. Sims, of the committee, when a suggestion of adjournment was made, "that we have been scored by the newspapers for 'not doing something.' You can appreciate, therefore, what another delay of two weeks would mean."

It was then decided to proceed with the hearing. Corporation Counsel Thomas being given the privilege of appearing before the committee again, and replying to the arguments of the gas company when its attorney appeared.

Macfarland Speaks.

Commissioner Macfarland addressed the committee briefly on the proposed repeal of section five, leaving the main part of the argument to Mr. Thomas.

"We strongly recommend, as we have in the past," said the Commissioner, "the repeal of section 5 of the act of June 8, 1895, as provided for in House bill No. 15815. We take this action on the advice of the corporation counsel and in view of the ex-parte proceedings begun first by the Georgetown Gas Light Company and next by the Washington Gas Light Company, apparently with the intent of increasing the capital stock of these corporations after they have secured a valuation upon their plants."

"We also take this action as the largest consumers of gas in the District, having about 75,000 street lamps, requiring something like \$56,000 worth of gas per annum, and further on behalf of the consumers generally."

Favor Repeal of Act.

Upon being questioned by Representative Campbell, Mr. Macfarland said the Commissioners favored the repeal of the entire act rather than a suspension of the proceedings begun before the courts under it.

The resolution to suspend the act, he said, had been introduced early in the session, but as the time was now growing short, he was of the opinion that the public interests would best be served by the repeal of the act, making impossible the gas company's stock law.

Corporation Counsel Thomas opened

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

President Urges Needed Laws; Would Allow Labor Agreements, Permit Fair Trusts to Live

PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION OUTLINED BY ROOSEVELT

The salient points of the President's message and the laws he asks Congress to pass are:

Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation. At least a model child-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation for immediate enactment of an employers' liability law.

I also urge action concerning injunctions in labor disputes. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give the railroads the right to make traffic agreements.

A law should be passed that when a Federal court determines to place a common carrier or other public utility concern in the control of a receivership, the Attorney General should have the right to nominate at least one of the receivers.

It has now become important that there should be amendment of the anti-trust law, because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among all labor men and farmers.

It is mischievous and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books unmodified a law like the anti-trust law, which, while in practice only partially effective against vicious combinations, has nevertheless in theory been construed so as to sweepingly prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business.

Violence, disorder, and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes should be as promptly and sternly suppressed as when committed in any other connection.

Strikes themselves are and should be recognized as entirely legal. Combinations of workmen have a peculiar reason for their existence.

Nothing should be done to legalize a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law.

It is urgently necessary that there should be financial legislation. Moreover, action should be taken to establish postal savings banks.

The time has come when we should prepare for a revision of the tariff.

Ample provisions should be made for a permanent waterways commission, with whatever power is required to make it effective.

CUT OFF \$4,000,000 FROM ESTIMATES FOR THE DISTRICT

Local Appropriation Bill to Be \$1,000,000 Less Than Last Year.

The District appropriation bill this year will be \$4,000,000 less than the amount the Commissioners requested from Congress, and \$1,000,000 less than it was last year. This information was obtained from a member of the Committee on Appropriations. The bill will carry this year about \$9,000,000. The unusual reduction is accounted for by the economy policy of the House leaders.

PENROSE HOLDS OWN; FEVER RUNS HIGH

Senator's Physicians and Family Alarmed—Expect Crisis Today.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—It is stated from the Penrose home that the condition of Senator Penrose continues very grave, and that the doctors, who are in constant attendance at his bedside believe that the crisis will be reached today.

It was stated that his fever is very high. Dr. J. Williams White, president of the surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, is now in charge of the case.

At 10:10 a. m. it was stated that there had been no further change in the Senator's condition, and that no official bulletin would be issued. It was intimated, however, that the physicians might make a statement later in the day as to the progress of the malady. It is reported that they consider the chances for recovery are about equal.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

After about three days of continuous rain the weather in the South has cleared, with slightly lower temperatures.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 41
12 noon 51
1 p. m. 52
2 p. m. 53

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises 6:56
Sun sets 6:17

TIDE TABLE.

Low water today 8:37 p. m.
High water tomorrow, 2:10 a. m., 2:43 p. m.
Low water tomorrow, 8:33 a. m., 9:44 p. m.

That UNIMPORTANT want ad. didn't get in today's paper—and it's not ordered for tomorrow, either!

MESSAGE THOUGHT PEACE OFFERING BY WALL STREET

Brokers Elated by President's Attitude Toward Corporations.

NEW YORK, March 25.—President Roosevelt's message was received in Wall Street with great joy today. It was interpreted as a message of peace to the corporations, and there were rumors that some very large campaign contributions had already been made this week as a result of it.

Wall Street looked with suspicion on the delay that has transpired in the bringing of the Government's suit against the Union Pacific. It was the general belief that the Hepburn bill, if passed, would nullify much of this litigation.

Although the message was not published until noon today, it was freely circulated in Wall Street yesterday, every statement contained in it having been known to the brokers and having been printed in the Wall Street news slips.

The legislation proposed by the President and formulated by Representative Hepburn was regarded as epoch making. It was considered the most important thing since the emancipation proclamation.

The stock market, which was wildly excited yesterday, showed this morning the effect of heavy selling of all kinds of securities. The public has been almost immediately both in stocks and business. Brokers warned in vain against indiscriminate purchases.

The legislation introduced by Hepburn, and backed by President Roosevelt in his message, was originally proposed by Seth Low in behalf of the Civic Federation. Mr. Low, President Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, and Samuel Gompers have held numerous consultations, whipping it into shape. The President believes he will be able to force it through Congress, but believing that it represents a surrender to the trusts and Wall Street, many Congressmen are reported bitterly opposed to it, and it is expected there will be a strong fight, especially in the House.

Wall Street expects the Senate to oppose the features which recognize stocks, while the House is expected to oppose strenuously the clauses against boycott.

KING LEOPOLD'S CONDITION IS CAUSE OF MUCH ALARM

BRUSSELS, March 25.—It is reported that the indisposition from which King Leopold has been suffering for some time past has taken a serious turn. This report is borne out by the fact that the King keeps to his rooms, and that his physician is visiting him twice daily.

Easter Tour to Cape May,

via Pennsylvania Railroad, April 13. \$13.50 from Washington covers round trip transportation and one and three-quarter days' board at new million dollar Hotel Cape May.—Adv.

Thinks Combinations Should be Allowed if Contracts Are Made Public.

Wants Arbitration and Conciliation to Replace Strikes in Industrial Field.

The President in his long expected message, which was read to Congress today, said:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be action by the Congress before the close of the present session. There is ample time for their consideration. As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken one way or the other on these bills at the present session. In my message at the opening of the present session, and, indeed, in various messages to previous Congresses, I have repeatedly suggested action on most of these measures.

Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation. At least a model child-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that in the one place solely dependent upon Congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever to protect children by forbidding or regulating their labor.

I renew my recommendation for the immediate enactment of an employers' liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Within the limits indicated by the court, the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employe to which the power of the Congress can extend.

Compensate Own Employes.

In addition to a liability law protecting the employes of common carriers, the Government should show its good faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employes for injury or death incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both Federal and State legislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employes than any other industrial country of the world.

I also urge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice; and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say, not to exceed a week or thereabouts from the date when the order was issued. It is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction, except where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court, or in other case of urgency.

I again call your attention to the urgent need of amending the interstate commerce law and especially the anti-trust law along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements, subject to these agreements being approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and published in all of their details. The commission should also be given the power to make public and to pass upon the issuance of all securities hereafter issued by railroads doing an interstate commerce business.

A law should be passed providing in effect that when a Federal court determines to place a common carrier or other public utility concern under the control of a receivership, the attorney general should have the right to nominate at least one of the receivers; or else in some other way the interests of the stockholders should be consulted, so that the management may not be wholly delivered to the man or men the failure of whose policy may have necessitated the creation of the receivership. Receiverships should be used, not to operate roads, but as speedily as possible to pay their debts and return them to the proper owners.

Amend Anti-Trust Law.

In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the anti-trust law, because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among labor men and farmers; for the combination has many tendency to red.

(Continued on Page Two.)

New Cape May—New Million Dollar Hotel. All-rail route via Pennsylvania Railroad on and after April 11. Leave Washington 12:30 p. m., arrive Cape May 6:02 p. m.—Adv.